

Pravaz's syringe without previously emptying the tumour. But it is not only to ranulae that M. Panas applies this treatment; he has found it successful in other tumours of the mouth, and thinks it may be advantageously employed in all cases of mucous or serous cysts, in whatever part of the body they may occur.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary, Margate, on Thursday, September 7th, 1876, at 3 o'clock; Dr. PITROCK of Margate in the Chair.

Luncheon will, by the kindness of the Chairman, be provided at the Infirmary, from One till Two. The dinner will be at the Cliftonville Hotel at 5 o'clock precisely. Charge, 6s. 6d., exclusive of wine.

Notices have been received of the following communications to be read at the meeting.

1. Mr. Treves: On Excision of the Knee-joint; together with the description of a New Mode of performing the Operation.

2. Mr. Reid: Surgical Memoranda.

3. Dr. Rowe: Notes on an Obscure Case of Spinal Disease.

4. Mr. Wacher: Notes on Two Cases of *Post Partum* Haemorrhage treated with the Perchloride of Iron.

Gentlemen who intend to be present at the dinner are particularly requested to inform me on or before Tuesday, September 5th.

EDWARD WHITFIELD THURSTON, *Honorary Secretary.*

Ashford, August 27th, 1876.

NORTHERN COUNTIES (SCOTLAND) BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the Northern Counties (Scotland) Branch will be held in Inverness on the Evening of Friday, September 8th, at half-past seven o'clock. Full particulars by circular.

J. W. NORRIS MACKAY, M.D., *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*
Elgin, August 23rd, 1876.

SOUTHERN BRANCH: SOUTH-EAST HANTS DISTRICT.

AN ordinary meeting of this District will be held at the Bear Hotel, Havant, on Tuesday, September 12th, 1876, at 4 P.M.

1. Inspector-General Smart, M.D., C.B., will read Remarks on Severe Scalds and Burns.

2. A discussion will take place on the Treatment of Syphilis.

Dinner will be provided at 6.15. Charge, 6s., exclusive of wine.

Members intending to be present are requested to communicate with Mr. St. Quintin Bond, Havant, on or before September 10th.

J. WARD COUSINS, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*
Southsea, August 29th, 1876.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held at Coatham, on Thursday, September 21st.

Gentlemen who are desirous of reading papers or making other communications, are requested to give notice to the Secretary.

G. H. PHILIPSON, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, August 19th, 1876.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MEDICAL EDUCATION AT CAMBRIDGE.

SIR,—In reply to the letter in this day's JOURNAL from "Obstetricus", who asks me to "explain how no provision is made for either the study of, or the examination in, the not altogether unimportant subject of obstetric medicine" at Cambridge, I may state that there is, and long has been, provision for examination in this subject; and that it is now under contemplation to rearrange this examination and develop it more in connection with the M.B. degree. The study of obstetric medicine is not pursued in Cambridge, because the University hitherto has not attempted, and in my opinion it should not attempt, to form a complete medical school. It rather concentrates its powers in giving a good scientific training in physics, chemistry, botany, anatomy, physiology, and *materia medica*—the subjects, that is to say, of the first two examinations for the M.B. degree—at the same time that

there is teaching in pathology and the principles of medicine, and opportunities for initiation in clinical work at Addenbrooke's Hospital; but it encourages—indeed, compels—the candidate to pursue and complete his study of medicine, surgery, and midwifery in London, Edinburgh, or some larger field of practice.—I am, etc.,
Cambridge, August 26th, 1876.

G. M. HUMPHRY.

THE COST OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN CAMBRIDGE.

SIR,—So much is said in many quarters as to the cost of university education, that I venture to think some of your readers would be willing to know the results of my experience of the expenditure of non-collegiate students at Cambridge, of whom I have had the immediate charge for the seven years during which the scheme has been in operation.

It is convenient to take first into consideration the minimum expenditure by which an ordinary B.A. degree can be obtained. It must be assumed that the student is at the outset fairly prepared for university study, and that he only resides in Cambridge as long as he is required to reside in order to keep his terms. Those who are specially ill-prepared, as well as many of those who aim at higher distinction, require special help from private tutors, which is necessarily costly. Those who pursue professional studies will attend special courses of lectures, which, here as elsewhere, must cost something appreciable in addition to the minimum outlay as described above. Students of the latter class will find it desirable to reside some weeks longer in each year than they are required to reside to satisfy the University statute. Putting aside these special cases, it has been abundantly ascertained that a student accustomed to live cheaply can keep terms and obtain a B.A. degree upon an annual expenditure averaging for the three years £50, and that even an inexperienced student can easily restrict his annual expenditure to £60. The heads of necessary expenditure may be accounted for thus: £10 a year will cover university dues, including fees for matriculation, for examinations, for degree, and for supervision; £10 a year will provide for college lectures, for the obligatory professors' lectures, and for the really necessary books and stationery; £30 a year, allowed for household expenses during twenty-three weeks, may be made to include the small initial outlay necessary for caution-money and for cap and gown. It is under the head of household expenses that the chief variations will occur; and in the main, and in the long run almost entirely, the differences will depend upon the habits and wishes of the students themselves. For instance, while the household bills of one student do not exceed 24s. a week, those of another in equally cheap lodgings amount to 35s., because the latter needs or desires a more liberal diet.

A medical student is required to reside in Cambridge for the same length of time as a candidate for the B.A. degree—viz., nine terms, or parts of each of three years; and, in order to pursue his studies with advantage, it is desirable that he should reside for a longer time in each year than is absolutely required, including parts of the vacations. This additional residence would probably add £15 to the £50 or £60 above stated as the minimum; and the lectures he would attend would probably amount to another £10, making a total of about £85 a year for each of the three years. He may during this time obtain the B.A. degree, either in the ordinary way or through the Natural Sciences Tripos, the subjects of which correspond with those of his professional studies. This, it will be understood, is the sum which has to be spent for residence and study within the University. He will ordinarily be required to pursue his medical studies, either in the University or elsewhere, for about two years more, before or after the three years' residence in the University, to obtain a medical degree or qualification to practise.

It appears, therefore, that the total cost of residence and professional education in the University need not exceed £85 a year; that is, £255 for the three years. To those who wish simply to fulfil the University requirements of residence without professional instruction, the cost need not exceed £50 or £60 a year; that is, £150 or £180 for the three years. The fees for the examinations for the M.B. degree amount to £5 : 5 ; and for the non-collegiate student who is already B.A., the fees on taking the M.B. degree amount to £5 : 3. I do not take into account the cost of professional education additional to that given in the University, as I have no means of computing that.

I think I have said enough to show that the necessary expenses are not such as to preclude even students of very moderate means from obtaining medical degrees in Cambridge.—I am yours obediently,

R. B. SOMERSET, *Censor of Non-Collegiate Students.*
Cambridge, August 26th, 1876.

M. PASTEUR'S EXPERIMENTS.

SIR,—I thank you, and I think the medical men of England have cause to thank you, for making fully known to the profession the experiments and reasonings of M. Pasteur in relation to the recent labours of Dr. Bastian.

The allusion to myself in M. Pasteur's paper arises simply from an inaccurate reference to me in Dr. Bastian's communication to the Academy of Sciences. M. Pasteur's experiments on alkaline liquids have not only been long familiar to me, but I have devoted a good deal of time to the repetition of the most striking among them.

M. Pasteur has always insisted upon the higher death-temperature of alkaline liquids. With regard to the very substance employed by Dr. Bastian—namely, urine—his words are as follows: “L'urine à l'état frais devient inaltérable, après qu'elle a été portée à une température inférieure à 100°: elle demande une température qui dépasse 100°, après qu'on l'a fait bouillir en présence du carbonate de chaux.”

It would be easy to show the weakness—to use no stronger term—of the main inference drawn by Dr. Bastian from his experiments; but this and other collateral questions will be more effectually treated at a future day. The time is approaching when I shall be able to subject both Pasteur's results and Dr. Bastian's recent confirmation of them to the thorough physical scrutiny which they undoubtedly demand.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN TYNDALL.

Bel Alp, Brigue, August 25th, 1876.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

QUERIES REGARDING FEES.

SIR,—Will you kindly answer the two following questions in the JOURNAL?

1. As a district medical officer of an union, am I entitled to an extra fee for reducing a strangulated hernia by manipulation? I had an order from the relieving officer to attend the case.

2. On August 17th, at 6 A.M., I was sent for, without having been previously engaged, to attend Mrs. W., the wife of a publican, at a distance of three miles. I attended immediately, and found labour completed. I gave the usual directions, and visited the patient twice subsequently. At the last visit, she refused to pay my fee of one guinea, saying, “I had done nothing for it.” Can I recover the fee?—Yours faithfully,

T. WELLS HUBBARD.

Lenham, August 22nd, 1876.

* * * 1. “Hernia reduced without a surgical operation does not entitle the medical officer to the fee of £5.” (Glen's Consolidated Orders, foot-note on page 134.)

2. We consider that our correspondent can recover a fee under the circumstances he mentions, and we would recommend him to take proceedings in the County Court for recovery of the same. It would be well, however, that he should be in a position to state that when sent for he did not know that she had been delivered, but had at once responded to a call for his professional aid.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

HEFFERMAN, William K., L.K.Q.C.P.I., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Killenaule Dispensary District of the Cashel Union, Co. Tipperary, *vice* Michael O'K. Morris, M.D., deceased.

JACK, Robert M., M.B., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Parish of Glenmuick, Ballater, Aberdeenshire, *vice* G. W. Beattie, M.D., resigned.

McCREERY, John, L.K.Q.C.P.I., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for No. 8 District of the Thingoe Union, Suffolk, *vice* F. Marshall, M.R.C.S. Eng., resigned.

MERCHAM, Nicholas J., L.R.C.P. Ed., appointed Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, etc., for the Dymestown Dispensary District of the New Ross Union, Co. Wexford, *vice* P. Mullin, L.R.C.S.I.

MULLIN, Peter, L.R.C.S.I., appointed Medical Officer to the New Ross Dispensary District of the New Ross Union, Co. Wexford.

RUST, Henry R. G., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Wetherfield District of the Braintree Union, *vice* Henry Rust, M.R.C.S. Eng., deceased.

SPARKE, George W., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for No. 2 District of the Mansfield Union, *vice* J. Waring Curran, L.K.Q.C.P.I., resigned.

SPARROW, Walter W. B., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Medical Officer for the Nethells or No. 5 District of the Aston Union, Warwickshire, *vice* J. C. Weddell, M.D., resigned.

SPENCER, John A., L.K.Q.C.P.I., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Ahascragh District of the Ballinasloe Union, and for the Clonbrock District of the Mountbellew Union, both in the Co. Galway, *vice* Thomas G. Kerans, L.K.Q.C.P.I., resigned.

STEPHENSON, Francis L., M.B., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Bredininch District of the Tiverton Union, *vice* T. F. Clarke, M.D., resigned.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

MARSHALL, John I. F., M.R.C.S. Eng., re-appointed Medical Officer of Health of the York District.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.—The following gentlemen competed successfully for appointments in Her Majesty's Army Medical Service, at the examination held at the University of London on August 14th, 1876.

	Marks.		Marks.
1. Allin, W. B. ..	2220	18. Robinson, R. ..	1600
2. Ryan, M. R. ..	2081	19. Allen, W. H. ..	1505
3. Robbins, H. J. ..	1976	20. Lamprey, J. J. ..	1485
4. Reynolds, E. O. ..	1935	21. Murchison, F. ..	1435
5. Carey, J. T. ..	1925	22. Bourke, U. J. ..	1409
6. Morris, J. J. ..	1869	23. Keith, A. C. ..	1395
7. Rainsford, W. J. R. ..	1858	24. Peyton, J. S. ..	1340
8. Tuthill, P. B. ..	1850	25. Russell, G. M. ..	1325
9. Williamson, J. F. ..	1840	26. Large, W. B. ..	1305
10. Boyd, J. ..	1790	27. Carleton, A. W. ..	1295
11. Hayes, A. E. ..	1782	28. Brodie, J. ..	1285
12. Hewett, A. ..	1745	29. Gunning, R. C. ..	1255
13. Johnston, P. H. ..	1744	30. Cotton, H. ..	1230
14. Boulger, J. ..	1675	31. Hunt, J. P. ..	1215
15. Laffan, G. ..	1675	32. Hughes, G. A. ..	1180
16. Roche, E. A. ..	1625	33. Eager, F. G. L. ..	1055
17. Emerson, J. B. ..	1615		

NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.—The following is the list of candidates for the Naval Medical Service who have passed the recent competitive examination held at the University of London.

	Marks.		Marks.
1. Walsh, H. W. D. ..	2025	11. Newland, C. F. ..	1540
2. Henwood, J. D. ..	1970	12. Dow, J. C. ..	1535
3. Mugliston, T. C. ..	1935	13. Wade, A. B. ..	1485
4. Williams, T. E. H. T. ..	1915	14. Barcroft, P. J. ..	1480
5. Guppy, H. B. ..	1875	15. Murdoch, R. ..	1460
6. Armstrong, G. W. F. ..	1857	16. Corcoran, L. W. ..	1420
7. Connell, J. J. ..	1822	17. Twigg, G. D. ..	1335
8. Williamson, F. ..	1685	18. Browning, J. N. ..	1315
9. Rae, W. M. ..	1675	19. Fogerty, G. J. ..	1310
10. Kellett, L. H. ..	1599	20. Bookey, W. J. B. ..	1240

MEDICAL NEWS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—First B.Sc. and Preliminary M.B. jointly. Examination for Honours.—Chemistry.

First Class.
Cook, Ernest Henry, First B.Sc. (Exhibition), Royal College of Science, Dublin
Maguire, Robert, Prel. Sci., Owens College

Second Class.
Higgins, William Henry, First B.Sc., Owens College
Gough, Thomas, First B.Sc., private study
Paul, James Hugh, First B.Sc. and Prel. Sci., private study } equal
Rake, Beaven Neave, Prel. Sci., Guy's Hospital

Third Class.
Fream, William, First B.Sc. and Prel. Sci., Royal Coll. Sci., Dublin
Groom, Henry Thomas, Prel. Sci., St. Bartholomew's Hospital } equal
Bowe, Francis, Prel. Sci., St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Norie, James, Prel. Sci., University College

Zoology.

First Class.
King, David Alexander, Prel. Sci., St. Bartholomew's Hospital

Second Class.
Dawson, Arthur George, Prel. Sci., Owens College
Lukis, Charles Pardey, Prel. Sci., St. Bartholomew's Hospital

Sayer, Mark Feetham, Prel. Sci., University College
Hoyle, William Evans, First B.Sc. and Prel. Sci., Owens College, and Christ Church, Oxford

Chaffey, Wayland Charles, Prel. Sci., St. Bartholomew's Hospital
McDonnel, Denis, Prel. Sci., King's College

Third Class.
Spicer, Robert Henry Scanes, Prel. Sci., private study
Maguire, Robert, Prel. Sci., Owens College

Groom, Henry Thomas, Prel. Sci., St. Bartholomew's Hospital

Experimental Physics.

First Class.
Morley, Henry Foster, B.A., First B.Sc. (Arnott Exhibition and Medal), University College

Second Class.

Bolton, Thomas, First B.Sc., University College

Third Class.
Stephens, Julian, First B.Sc. and Prel. Sci., University College, and private study

Botany.

First Class.
Fox, Joseph Tregelles, Prel. Sci., London Hospital

Second Class.

Atmaram, Anundrao, First B.Sc. and Prel. Sci., University College

Spicer, Robert Henry Scanes, Prel. Sci., private study

Atkinson, John Mitford, Prel. Sci., London Hospital
Dallmeyer, Andrew Wm., First B.Sc. and Prel. Sci., University Coll., equal
Sisley, Richard, Prel. Sci., St. George's Hospital

Third Class.

Lukis, Charles Pardey, Prel. Sci., St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Groom, Henry Thomas, Prel. Sci., St. Bartholomew's Hospital

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, August 24th, 1876.

Dunstan, William, Liskeard, Cornwall
Gairdner, John, Maidenhead Thicket
Holdsworth, Samuel Rayner, Wakefield
Nicholson, William Rumney, Burnley, Lancashire

The following gentleman also on the same day passed his primary professional examination.

Rule, George Frederick Henry, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—The following candidates received Degrees in Medicine and in Surgery on August 1st, 1876.

Doctor of Medicine, under the new Statutes; with the titles of their theses.—
[*** indicates the candidates who obtained Prizes for their Dissertations; ** those deemed worthy of competing for the Dissertation Prizes; and * those commended for their Dissertations.]—Frederick William Barry, Scotland, M.B. and C.M., 1874; Diphtheria. | *Johannes Aveticion Calantariensis, Armenia, M.B., 1874; The Senses and the Undulatory Theory. James Angus Cameron, Scotland, M.B. and C.M., 1874; Obstetrical Notes and Cases. *Alfred Midgley Cash, England, M.B. and C.M., 1873; A Clinical Study and Analysis of a few Cases of Carcinoma. Thomas Dodson Chalmers, England, M.B., 1869; The Therapeutic Action of Change of Climate to Tropical Latitudes in some Cases of Pulmonary Disease. *Holland John Cotton, England, M.B. and C.M., 1874; Three Cases of Cerebral Lesion. John Sim Cowan, Scotland, M.B. and C.M., 1871; Dyspepsia. ***Daniel John Cunningham, Scotland, M.B. and C.M., with First-Class Honours, 1874; The Spinal Nervous System of the Cetacea, with an account of a hitherto undescribed variety of Dolphin. ***Edward Harriman Dickinson, England (M.A. Oxon.), M.B. and C.M., 1870; The Phenomenon of so-called "Direct" Paralysis. Alfred Eddowes, England, M.B. and C.M., 1873; Erysipelas. John Alexander Gailey, Scotland, M.B., 1874; Typhoid Fever. **Alexander James, Scotland, M.B. and C.M., 1872; The Physics and Physical Diagnosis of the Respiratory Organs. Johnstone Mache, Scotland, M.B. and C.M., 1871; Notes of a few Cases of Chorea, with special reference to the relation of Chorea to Rheumatism. ***Charles Watson Macgillivray, Scotland, M.B. and C.M., 1873; Acute Ulcerative Endocarditis, with Experimental and Microscopic Research on the subject. William Henry Murray, Scotland, M.B. and C.M., 1874; Diseases incidental to the Puerperal State. Robert Pairman, Scotland, M.B. and C.M., 1872; On the Physiological Antagonism of Remedies. Robert Edward Phillips, England (M.A. Cantab.), M.B. and C.M., 1874; Preventive Medicine, its Importance and some of its Results. Henry Walter Plant, England, M.B. and C.M., 1874; Scarlatina. *Abraham Wallace, Scotland, M.B. and C.M., 1873; Sterility. Stewart Aaron Lithgow, Scotland; Contributions to Military Surgery from the Siege of Delhi.

Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery.—[** indicates that the Candidate passed the Examinations with First Class Honours; * indicates that the Candidate passed the Examination with Second Class Honours.]—Robert Frederick Adams, Scotland; James Anderson, Scotland; James Baker, England; George Andreas Berry, Scotland; Joseph Senior Boothroyd, England; Geo. Victor Louis Bouchet, Mauritius; Chas. Boyce, Ireland; Danl. Catlin Burlingham, England; Robt. Neill Campbell, Scotland; John Theodore Cash, England; Osborne Hen. Channer, India; Thos. Fred. Chavasse, England; Robert Maxwell Clark, India; William Lennox Cleland, China; Charles Alfred Coleman, Nova Scotia; James Craig, Scotland; Alexander Lesslie Curror, Scotland; Michael Dewar, Scotland; Henry Dobson, England; **William John Dodds (B.Sc. Edin.), England; George Augustus Emerson, India; Montague Stokes Eyre, India; John Henry Suffield Finniss, Mauritius; George Alexander Gibson (B.Sc. Edin.), Scotland; **David Grant (M.A. Edin.), Scotland; James Dundas Grant (M.A. Edin.), Scotland; William Thomas Grant, Scotland; James Allan Gray (M.A. Edin.), Scotland; Henry Brougham Guppy, England; John Hassall, England; Henry Hay, Scotland; John Home Hay, Scotland; Robert William Irvine (M.A. Edin.), Scotland; William Hadden Johnson, Australia; David Johnston Jones, England; Joseph Hay Keay (M.A. Edin.), Scotland; Charles Scott Kilner, England; Robert Kirk, Scotland; William Lamb, Scotland; George Lockwood Laycock, England; John Rudd Leeson, England; Simon Linton, Scotland; William Logie, Scotland; Alexander Lyal, Scotland; William Henry Maberley, England; Peter M'Brude, Hamburg; Thomas Ranken Macdonald, Scotland; Aymer Robert M'Dougall, Scotland; Hugh M'Laren, Scotland; David Menzies, Scotland; John Bell Miller, Scotland; Byers Moir, England; James Murray, Scotland; Thomas Goodall Nasmyth, Scotland; George Ogilvie (B.Sc. Edin.), Scotland; Leslie Ogilvie (B.Sc. Edin.), Scotland; John James Pringle, Scotland; James George Robertson, Africa; John Robertson (B.Sc. Edin.), Scotland; William James Rose (M.A. Aberd.), Scotland; Arthur Pickston Russell, England; William Russell, Isle of Man; Duncan Robert Stewart, Scotland; Edwin Pringle Thew, England; Abraham Garrad Thomas, Wales; Thomas Edgar Underhill, England; John James Underwood, England; Alexander Walker, Scotland; David Wylie Wallace, England; Bryan Charles Waller, England; Vincent Wanostrocht, England; Charles Henry Waterhouse (B.A. Lond.), England; Charles Scott Watson, Scotland; John Douglas Watt, Scotland; William Henry White, England; John Henderson Wright, Scotland; Alfred Harry Young, England.

Bachelor of Medicine.—Edward Leopold Baker, England; Arthur Richard Barnes, England; William Galletly, Scotland (received the Degree 20th April, 1876); William Henry Montgomery, America; Hans Jurgens Moolman, Cape of Good Hope; Robert Roxburgh, Scotland; *Andrew Smith, Scotland; Charles Edward Henderson Warren, England.

Master in Surgery.—Thomas Harker, Enzland (received the Degree 20th April, 1876); John Basset Smith, M.B., 1873 (M.A. Aberd.). Scotland. The Etiles Prize for 1876 was awarded to David Grant, M.A., M.B., C.M.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—
BRIGHTON and HOVE DISPENSARY—Resident Medical Officer and Dispenser. Salary, £130 per annum, with furnished apartments, etc. Applications on or before September 4th.

CROUDON UNION—Medical Officer for the Fifth District. Salary, £100 per annum.—Also, Medical Officer for the Tenth District. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications on or before September 13th.

GENERAL INFIRMARY, Leeds—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, residence, and washing. Applications on or before September 6th.

HUDDERSFIELD UNION—Medical Officer for the Woodhouse District. **HULME DISPENSARY**—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £130 per annum, with furnished apartments. Applications on or before September 9th.

LANCHESTER UNION—Medical Officer for the Tansfield District. **LIVERPOOL**—Resident Assistant Medical Officer for the Toxteth Park District. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications on or before September 13th.

LONDON HOSPITAL—Aural Surgeon. Applications on or before Sept. 4th.

MELTON MOWBRAY UNION—Medical Officer for the Wymondham District. **NEWARK HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY**—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications on or before Sept. 4th.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE INFIRMARY—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodgings, and washing. Applications to be made on or before September 5th.

SOUTHMOLTON UNION—Medical Officer for the Eighth District. **TENDRING UNION**—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications on or before September 12th.

TOXTETH PARK—Resident Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications on or before September 13th.

WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL—Assistant to the House-Surgeon. Lodgings and board will be provided. Applications to be made on or before September 18th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Names marked with an asterisk are those of Members of the Association.
CANE, Howard, M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed House-Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

CASSIDY, D. McK., M.D., appointed Resident Medical Superintendent of the Lancashire Lunatic Asylum, Lancaster.

COATES, Harcourt, M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed House-Surgeon to the West Ham, Stratford, and South Essex Dispensary, vice R. J. Carey, M.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.

CRICHTON, George, M.B., appointed House-Surgeon to the Infirmary, Lancaster, vice J. M. Scott, L.R.C.P. Ed., resigned.

EMRYS-JONES, A., M.B., appointed Resident Surgeon to the Royal Eye Hospital, Manchester.

FINLAY, David W., M.D., appointed a Physician to the St. George and St. James Dispensary, vice S. Coupland, M.D., resigned.

HARPER, Gerald S., L.R.C.P., appointed Resident Obstetric Assistant to St. George's Hospital, vice C. S. Lacy, L.R.C.P., resigned.

JONES, P., L.R.C.P. Ed., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Grove Hall Lunatic Asylum, Bow.

MCNAUGHTEN, John, M.B., appointed Medical Officer to the General Prison, Perth, vice G. W. Absolon, M.D., deceased.

*NICOLSON, David, M.D., appointed Deputy Medical Superintendent of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, vice D. McK. Cassidy, M.D.

*PRICHARD, Arthur William, M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the Bristol Royal Infirmary, vice David E. Bernard, L.R.C.P. Ed., resigned.

RICHMOND, Charles E., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Junior House-Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Manchester.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is 3s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the communication.

BIRTH.

McDOWELL.—On August 26th, at Cottengwood, Morpeth, the wife of *T. W. McDowell, M.D., of a son.

DEATH.

ROBERTON, John, Surgeon, late of Brighton Place, Manchester, at his residence, Holly Bank, New Mills, Derbyshire, on August 24th, in the 80th year of his age. Friends will please accept this intimation.

LONGEVITY.—The *City Press* says that there is now residing in Bevis-Marks an elderly lady, in the possession of all her faculties, who was born August 25th, 1776, and who, therefore, has completed her hundredth year. Nearly the whole of her life has been spent in the City of London.

TESTIMONIAL.—Dr. Charles R. Brown, on leaving Beckenham for Hastings, was presented by the inhabitants of the former place with a purse containing nearly two hundred and fifty guineas, as a mark of personal regard.

BEQUESTS.—Miss Isabella Kilgour, late of Uckfield, has bequeathed £100 each to the Aberdeen Infirmary and the Lunatic Asylum at Aberdeen.—Mr. William Wallace, late of Shoreditch, has bequeathed £500 each to the Victoria Park Hospital for Diseases of the Chest and the London Hospital, and £200 to the Royal Hospital for Imbeciles.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.

TUESDAY Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—West London, 3 P.M.—National Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.

WEDNESDAY St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Mary's, 1.30 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30 P.M.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 3 P.M.—King's College, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.

THURSDAY St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Hospital for Women, 2 P.M.—St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department), 3 P.M.

FRIDAY Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.—Royal South London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.—Guy's, 1.30 P.M.

SATURDAY St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 9.30 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.—Royal Free, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CORRESPONDENTS not answered, are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the JOURNAL, are requested to communicate beforehand with the printer, Mr. T. Richards, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—We shall be much obliged to Medical Officers of Health if they will, in forwarding their Annual and other Reports, favour us with *Duplicate Copies*.

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting editorial matters, should be addressed to the Editor; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the General Manager, at the Office, 36, Great Queen Street, W.C.

IT is particularly requested that, during the months of August and September, communications for "The Editor of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" be so addressed, and not to any person by name.

ON CHLORIDE OF LEAD AS A DEODORISER AND DISINFECTANT.

SIR.—My attention has been drawn to an extract from an article in the *Lancet* published in a provincial paper, recommending a solution of chloride of lead prepared from the nitrate by the action of salt as the cheapest and most effectual disinfectant of the air and deodoriser of sewage. Where sewage, treated either by filtration or irrigation, passes ultimately into rivers affording the supply of water to towns, such use of lead-salts must be wholly condemned. A solution of chloride of lead being a fixed indissoluble substance, its influence must be confined to those parts of the atmosphere which directly come into contact with it, and I am not aware of any ground for assuming that it can decompose a fetid atmosphere, or destroy poison-germs; its action must be confined to fixing sulphuretted hydrogen.

Chloride of lead is far more cheaply prepared by acting on natural sulphide of lead (galena) with concentrated hydrochloric acid, and this process is largely used in the manufacture of Pattinson's white lead (oxychloride of lead). Besides, a weak solution of nitrate of lead would effect the same result as, if not a better result than, the chloride in absorbing sulphuretted hydrogen. The further assertion that lead sulphide is not injurious, but passes out of the bowel as harmless as charcoal, appears at variance with the known fact that the waters from lead stamping-mills are poisonous to fish as well as to human beings. It must be new to practical chemists, whose pursuits oblige them to daily inhale more or less sulphuretted hydrogen, that typhus poison is developed by this gas, nor do I think such is the generally admitted origin of typhus.

In Dr. Parkes's *Hygiene*, page 478, is the following remark: "In this (scarlet fever) as in all cases, there can be no use in using aerial disinfectants unless they are constantly in the air, so as to act on any particle of poison which may pass into the atmosphere."

For the deodorisation of sewage from sulphuretted hydrogen, perchloride of iron is cheaper, more effective, and is not poisonous, and therefore very generally employed. Allow me to add one extract more from Dr. Parkes, page 373. "On the whole, the carboxylic acid and its preparations appear the most generally useful as sewage deodorants, except when sulphuretted hydrogen has to be decomposed, and after them ferric chloride."—Your obedient servant,

St. Mary's Hospital, W., August 1876.

CHEMIST.

* * * Since the above has been in type, a letter has appeared in the *Times*, written by Dr. Goolden, in which directions for the preparation of the solution of chloride of lead are fully detailed, and its employment strongly advocated for the purification of an atmosphere charged with sewer-gas, for the deodorisation of sewers, slaughter-houses, cesspools, etc., and for hospital wards, school-rooms, workshops, law courts, sick-rooms, etc. As will be seen from the letter of our correspondent, there is a fear that the more general use of the lead-salt might poison the water of our rivers, whilst its value as a disinfectant would appear to have been greatly overrated by its introducer.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements for insertion in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, should be forwarded direct to the Publishing Office, 36, Great Queen Street, W.C., addressed to Mr. FOWKE, not later than *Thursday*, twelve o'clock.

THE BALHAM CASE.

SIR.—In reading the correspondence that has appeared in the public journals on the subject of the Balham mystery, I have been struck with one characteristic of all the various advocates of the theory of suicide; and that is, their singular inability to appreciate the value of evidence, or to grasp the significance and bearing of the facts of the case. Nor are the medical supporters of the theory exempt from this defect, which is equally apparent in the otherwise able communication of Dr. Wade in your last impression.

In suggesting that the black sulphuret of antimony may have been taken by Mr. C. Bravo, chiefly on the ground of its being less soluble than tartar emetic, and therefore more likely to adhere to the vomit found outside the window, Dr. Wade has overlooked the fact that this sulphuret would have been recognised at once by its colour, if it had been present in any quantity either in the wine taken by Mr. Bravo or in the ejected matters when examined by Dr. Redwood. But the most remarkable part of this suggestion is the corollary drawn from it—namely, "that if it were proved that Mr. Bravo took this drug and not tartar emetic, the suspicion of suicide would amount almost to a certainty". Dr. Wade came to this conclusion on the strength of the fact that Mrs. Bravo had some means of darkening her hair, and he hints that she might have used the black sulphuret for this purpose. But why this conclusion? Granted the facts that the sulphuret was in the possession of Mrs. C. Bravo and was taken by her husband, why are we to conclude that he took it knowingly and with a suicidal intention? To my mind, such a mode of reasoning appears to be most inconsequential.

In another part of his paper, Dr. Wade disposes of the chief argument against the theory of suicide—the solemn denial of the dying man—in a manner which, I take leave to think, is peculiar to himself. It amounts to this, that it is better to suppose that death-bed declaration to have been false, than to believe that any one could have been so wicked as to poison him. Dr. Wade assures us that we are on the horns of a dilemma; but then this is just the sort of dilemma in which we are constantly placed in criminal investigations, and in which we have to be guided not by our feelings, but by the weight of evidence.

Again, in offering an explanation of this supposed perjury on the part of the dying man, Dr. Wade suggests, in somewhat laboured detail, the process of reasoning and the various motives by which Mr. Bravo's determination to die with a lie upon his lips was come to, although the act implied the possession of an amount of brain-power that was incompatible with the "extreme physical prostration" of the sufferer. The reasons assigned by Dr. Wade are the desire felt by Mr. Bravo to protect his own and his wife's secrets from the exposures which might have followed on the confession of suicide. But here Dr. Wade has fallen into the common error of assuming the truth of certain statements made by the two witnesses most interested. The proof of Mr. Bravo's possession of his wife's secret rests solely on such evidence. Of Dr. Wade's defence of these witnesses, I can only say that it produced an impression on my mind quite opposite to what must have been intended, and it illustrates very forcibly the remarks made in the outset of this letter as to the indisposition or inability of certain writers to appraise the value of evidence.

For obvious reasons, it would be neither safe nor expedient to meet Dr. Wade's arguments on this point by counter-statements, as might easily be done; and hence it is that the public discussion of the Balham mystery in its present stage is clearly to be deprecated. As it now stands, it is, so to speak, a combat between armed and unarmed, and, as such, is plainly repugnant to our English notion of fair play.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Guildford, August 30th, 1876.

HENRY TAYLOR.

J. HOLMES.—Sir James Paget will deliver the Hunterian Oration in February next. The autograph of Hunter is not rare, although very interesting and valuable.

FOREIGN DEGREES.

SIR.—In reply to M.B., who again will insist upon misunderstanding my letter, I must say that, when I made the statement about operations on the dead body, I find I was in error. I got my first information from the *Medical Directory* of 1876, so Messrs. Churchill are not correct in the information they give.

What I say now is, that operations are not required by the College of Surgeons of London, or Faculty of Glasgow, and I am still doubtful of the Irish College. In spite of Mr. McBride, I again say that a foreign degree cannot be obtained by two or three days' absence, and I defy M.B. to prove it. At Brussels, my examination took five days, as long a time as that for any British degree. Hygiene in my day was only taught at Netley, and even now there are very few lectures on it, two only in London, and to five out of every ten students of the present day it would be a new subject.

I do not ask M.B. to reveal his friend's name, I only require the name of the University; if it be in existence, the friend cannot object to that.

In what I have said about the operations on the dead body not being required in London or Glasgow, I have obtained this information from the secretaries of these Colleges, so that M.B. is equally wrong with myself.

In your JOURNAL of August 26th, Mr. McBride has something to say. In reply to him, I beg to say that I have done all he wishes a man to do. I have spent money, time, and risked my health, to obtain the diplomas I possessed before proceeding to Brussels. The diplomas I hold were not procured by instalments, nor can they be so obtained. Both M.B. and Mr. McBride should read the letter in your JOURNAL of August 19th by M.R.C.S. From what he says, the B.A. and M.B. of Trinity College, Dublin, can be procured little by little. This is also the case with the Irish College of Surgeons, for their regulations of this year distinctly say that any student failing at any examination will only be examined, when he presents himself again, on the subjects in which he has failed. This is not allowed at any of the Scotch or English boards. I have by me the regulations of the following foreign Universities, Brussels, Giessen, Erlangen, and Heidelberg, and they also do not allow such a loose state of things. Had there been examining boards in England similar to those in Dublin, I should have been B.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.I., and not

August 28th, 1876.

M.D. BRUSSELS.

DELTA (Blyth).—Our correspondent should apply to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University.